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# **Cote d'Ivoire**

## **Grain and Feed**

### **Annual (Rice)**

### **2001**

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#### **Report Highlights:**

**Post forecasts increased rice production in 2001/2001 due to area expansion and good rains. Rice consumption increased in 2000 and will continue to rise in 2001 due to its relatively low retail price and availability. Rice imports are also expected to continue to increase in 2001. The U.S. increased its commercial sale of brown rice to Cote d'Ivoire.**

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Includes PSD changes: Yes  
Includes Trade Matrix: Yes  
Annual Report  
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## Executive Summary

Post forecasts increased rice production in 2001/2002 due to area expansion and good rains. The early and favorable rains caused more areas to be put under production and favored the production of both upland and lowland rice. Field travel in mid-September showed an excellent crop harvest underway. However, farmers were having difficulties in drying harvested paddy due to almost continuous rain and relatively low temperatures. Post estimates milled rice production in 2000/2001 at 570,000 MT. However, growers are having difficulty marketing their rice as low-priced mainly Asian imports surge into Cote d'Ivoire.

Rice consumption increased in 2000 and will continue to rise in 2001 due to its relatively low retail price and consistent availability. Traditional foodstuffs such as plantain, yams, cassava and cocoyams were scarce for the first half of 2001 as poor weather combined with political and economic upheaval to reduce plantings and yields.

Rice imports are expected to increase in 2001 due to high domestic demand and relatively low increase in production. Imports for the first six months of 2001 were 296,619 MT compared to 225,240 MT in the same period of 2000. Rice exports in 2001 continue to be small and are mainly re-exports. For the first six months of 2001, exports were 674 MT compared to 9 MT in 2000. Note, imports dipped in 1999 due to the political and economic crisis brought on by the Christmas 1999 coup d'etat.

The U.S. has increased its commercial sale of brown rice to Cote d'Ivoire. Total commercial sales from June 2000 through September 2001 are estimated at 24,000 MT, valued at about \$6 million. Sales have been facilitated by the Supplier Credit Guarantee Program (SCGP).

The number of legitimate rice importers fell from 15 to 13 in 2000. Five of the importers account for two-thirds of imports.

Exchange Rate: U.S.\$1.00 = 715 F CFA on October 3, 2001.

PSD Table						
Country	Cote d'Ivoire					
Commodity	Rice, Milled				(1000 HA)(1000 MT)	
	Revised	1999	Preliminary	2000	Forecast	2001
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		08/1999		08/2000		08/2001
Area Harvested	700	550	700	580	750	600
Beginning Stocks	158	193	163	87	153	69
Milled Production	445	545	445	570	480	580
Rough Production	809	991	809	1036	873	1055
MILLING RATE (.9999)	5500	5500	5500	5500	5500	5500
TOTAL Imports	550	429	575	518	550	530
Jan-Dec Imports	550	423	575	441	550	540
Jan-Dec Import U.S.	17	28	0	27	0	25
TOTAL SUPPLY	1153	1167	1183	1175	1183	1179
TOTAL Exports	10	0	0	1	0	1
Jan-Dec Exports	10	0	0	1	0	1
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	980	1080	1030	1105	1035	1120
Ending Stocks	163	87	153	69	148	58
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	1153	1167	1183	1175	1183	1179

## Production

Post forecasts rice production to increase in 2001/2002 due to area expansion and good rains in 2001. The rainfall started as early as in March and has been abundant and well-distributed. The favorable rains caused more areas to be put under production and favored the production of upland and lowland rice. With this year's excellent weather conditions, production could have been higher if the chaotic political situation in 2000 and early 2001 had not caused mass emigration of foreign farm laborers. Lowland rice maintains its predominant position, accounting for about 75 percent, of Ivorian rice production. Irrigated rice remains insignificant due to high input cost, limited access to credit facilities and neglected irrigated works.

Field travel in mid-September showed that crop harvesting has started and indications are that it will be a good crop. Unharvested fields look healthy and green. Farmers are having difficulties in drying harvested paddy due to almost continuous rain and lower than normal temperatures. Most small cottage mills visited were full of piles of paddy awaiting further drying before milling. Farmers interviewed claimed that their production consists mostly of three and four month cycle rice for mass consumption and only a small amount of 6-month cycle rice for the high income group. Some farmers

also claimed to have still in stock the 2000 paddy production because of low farm prices.

The marketing of paddy has started. Currently, most of the paddy harvested is three and four month cycle rice. Prices range between 55-65 F CFA/kg on farms and 75-85 F CFA/kg at de-hulling centers. Irrigated paddy rice is sold between 150-170 F CFA/kg on farms and are of four-month cycle rice. Local milled rice is sold at the mills between 180-225 F CFA/kg depending on the customer's bargaining power. Obviously, the price of the current crop is lower than that of the 2000 crop with price range of milled rice of 190-250 F CFA/kg, and farmers attribute this to expected large production and competition from low-priced Asian imports.

## Consumption

Rice consumption increased in 2000 and will continue to rise in 2001 due to its relatively low retail price and availability. Traditional foodstuffs such as plantain, yams, cassava and cocoyams were scarce for the first half of 2001 due to their seasonality and worsened by the political upheaval in 2000 coupled with the poor rainfall situation in the latter part of 2000 and early 2001. The resulting high price of these traditional foods forced most of the population to turn to readily available, relatively low priced rice as the food staple.

Imported rice accounts for 45 percent of domestic rice consumption. In 2001, imported rice of 16-35 percent broken rice maintains its hold of the market, accounting for about 75 percent of consumption and reflects the worsening economic situation of the country. The more than 35 percent broken imported rice continues with its inroads on the market but the acute economic situation is moderating its impact. The imported brown rice milled locally is also making significant impact on the market. Imported deluxe rice remains minimal.

In 2001, the retail price of local rice is between 240 and 310 F CFA/kg; imported rice of 16-35 percent broken rice is 230-250 F CFA/kg; Milled U.S. brown rice - 400- 430 F CFA/kg; and deluxe rice between 560 and 600 F CFA/kg.

Market Price (F CFA/kg) in 2000 in Abidjan

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Local Rice	282	286	286	290	298	310	324	319	297	275	272	270
Imported Rice*	250	252	252	251	237	244	240	227	229	241	248	240
Deluxe Rice	497	506	522	566	592	600	600	600	594	574	553	548

\* Imported Rice for mass consumption

Source: Institut National de la Statistique (INS)

Retail Market Price (F CFA/kg) in 2001 in Abidjan

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug
Local Rice	283	289	296	298	307	311	305	303
Imported Rice	240	239	239	242	244	247	246	242
Deluxe Rice	542	555	559	541	555	573	579	576

Source: INS

## Trade

Rice imports are expected to increase in 2001 due to high domestic demand and relatively low increase in production. Imports for the first six months of 2001 were 296,619 MT compared to 225,240 MT in the same period of 2000.

Types of Imported Rice in Jan-Jun, 2000 and 2001 (MT)

	2000	2001
Brown Rice	20,314	14,942
0-15% brokens	1,434	1,551
16-35% brokens	180,408	220,640
Over 35% brokens*	23,084	59,486
Total	225,240	296,619

\*A larger proportion is 100 percent broken rice

Source: Statistiques du Commerce Extérieur de la Côte d'Ivoire.

## Origin of Rice Imports (MT), Jan-Jun 2000 and 2001

	2000	2001
U.S.	20,578	15,668
China	88,599	84,166
Pakistan	47,864	76,353
Vietnam	27,471	33,662
Thailand	37,958	80,751
Taiwan	0	2,956
Egypt	0	2,993
Japan	2,647	0
Others	123	69
Total	225,240	296,619

Source: Statistiques du Commerce Extérieur de la Côte d'Ivoire.

Rice exports in 2001 continue to be small and are mainly re-exports. For the first six months of 2001, exports were 674 MT compared to 9 MT in 2000. Exports consisted of brown rice 278 MT, milled rice of 16-35 % broken (326 MT) and over 35% broken (70 MT). Exports were mainly to Liberia.

Asian rice continues to dominate the Ivorian market due to its competitive price. For 2000 and 2001, China remains the largest supplier and the main import origin of 16-35% broken rice. Thailand maintains its hold on over 35% broken rice, deluxe rice and a substantial proportion of the 16-35% rice. The U.S. remains the only source of brown rice and except over 35% broken rice, exports small quantities of other types of rice.

The U.S. has increased its commercial sale of brown rice to Côte d'Ivoire. Total commercial sales since 2000 to date are estimated at about 24,000 MT, valued at about \$6 million. Sales have been facilitated by the Supplier Credit Guarantee Program (SCGP). In addition, in 2000 there was a Food for Progress monetization of brown rice of 3,750 MT.

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	Cote d'Ivoire		
Commodity	Rice, Milled		
Time period	Jan-Dec	Units:	MT
Imports for:	1999		2000
U.S.	15277	U.S.	26834
Others		Others	
China	80347	China	181740
Thailand	173012	Thailand	88621
Pakistan	74773	Pakistan	62592
India	44342	India	60
Vietnam	34429	Vietnam	72938
		Japan	3275
		Taiwan	4000
Total for Others	406903		413226
Others not Listed	1295		810
Grand Total	423475		440870

## Stocks

Despite increased imports and rising domestic production, stocks level fell in 2000/2001 and are expected to fall in 2001/2002 due to rising consumption. About 30 percent of the stocks are in the form of paddy held by farmers.

## Marketing

The number of legitimate rice importers fell from 15 to 13 in 2000. Five of the importers account for two-thirds of imports. These importers worked down the system through a network of wholesalers and retailers. On the other hand, small cottage mills have taken over completely from processing of local paddy. The large industrial mills remain shut down because their operations remain uncompetitive with both imported rice and the small cottage mills. Some of these installations are completely destroyed



because of the long period of inactivity.